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THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO 3
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIX, NO 46

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Mathias Sandorf.

—BY—

JULES VERNE.

AUTHOR OF "JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH," "TRIP TO THE MOON," "AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS," "MICHAEL STROGOFF," "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," ETC., ETC.

[TRANSLATION COPYRIGHTED, 1885.]

CHAPTER III.

COUNT SANDORF.

The Magyars settled in Hungary towards the end of the ninth century of the Christian era. They form a third of the population—more than five millions in number. Whence they came—Spain, Egypt or Central Asia, whether they are descended from the Huns of Attila or the Finns of the North—is a disputed question, and is of little consequence! One thing is very obvious, that they are neither Sclaves nor Germans, and have no desire to become so.

They still speak their own language—a language soft and musical, lending itself to all the charm of poetical cadence, less rich than the German, but more concise, more energetic; a language which between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries took the place of Latin in the laws and edicts, and became the national tongue.

It was on the 21st of January, 1699, that the treaty of Carlowitz gave Hungary and Transylvania to Austria. Twenty years afterwards the Pragmatic sanction solemnly declared that the States of Austria-Hungary were thenceforth indivisible. In default of a son the daughter was to succeed to the crown according to the rule of primogeniture. And it was in accordance with this new statute that in 1749 Maria Theresa ascended the throne of her father, Charles VI., the last of the male line of the House of Austria.

The Hungarians had to yield to superior force; but 150 years afterwards people were still to be met with among all ranks of society who refused to acknowledge either the Pragmatic sanction or the treaty of Carlowitz.

At the time this story opens there was a Magyar of high birth whose whole life might be summed up in these two sentiments—the hatred of everything German, and the hope of giving his country her ancient independence. Although still young he had known Kossuth, and although his birth and education kept him apart from him on important political questions, he could not fail to admire the patriot's nobility of heart.

Count Mathias Sandorf lived in one of the counties of Transylvania in the district of Fagaras. His old castle was of feudal origin. But on one of the northern spurs of the Eastern Carpathians, which form the frontier between Transylvania and Wallachia, the castle rose amid the rugged scenery in all its savage pride—a stronghold that conspirators could defend to the last.

The neighboring mines, rich in iron and copper ore, and carefully worked, yielded a considerable income to the owner of the Castle of Artenak. The estate comprised a part of the district of Fagaras, and the population exceeded 70,000, who, all of them, townsfolk and countryfolk, took pains to show that for Count Sandorf they felt an untiring devotion and an unbounded gratitude for the constant good he had done in the country. This castle was the object of particular attention on the part of the Chancery of Hungary at Vienna, for the ideas of the master of Artenak were known in high quarters, and anxiety was felt about them, although no anxiety was betrayed about him.

Sandorf was then in his thirty-sixth year. He was rather above the middle height and of great muscular strength. A well shaped, noble looking head rose above his broad, powerful shoulders. Of rather dark complexion and square in feature, his face was of the pure Magyar type. The quickness of his movements, the decision of his speech, the firm, calm look of his eyes, the constant smile on his lips, that unmistakable sign of good nature, a certain playfulness of gesture and speech—all went to show an open, generous disposition. It has been said that there are many resemblances between the French and Magyar characters. Sandorf was a living proof of the truth of this observation.

One of his most striking peculiarities is worth nothing. Although Count Sandorf was careless enough or what concerned only himself, and would pass lightly over any injury which affected him alone, he had never forgiven and never would forgive an offence of which his friends were the victims. He had in the highest degree the spirit of justice and hatred of perfidy, and hence possessed a sort of impersonal implacability, being by no means one of those who leave all punishment in this world to Heaven.

Mathias Sandorf had been highly educated. Instead of confining himself to the life of leisure his fortune opened out to him, he had energetically followed his tastes and been led to the study of medicine and the physical sciences. He would have made an excellent doctor had the necessities of life forced him to look after the sick. He was content to be a chemist in high repute among the learned. The University of Pesth, the Academy of Sciences at Presburg, the Royal School of Mines at Chemnitz and the Normal School at Temesoar had all counted him among their most assiduous pupils. His studious life had improved and intensified his natural gifts. In short, he was a man in the fullest acceptation of the term. And he was held to be so by all who know him, and more especially by his professors in the different schools and universities, who continued their interest in him as his friends.

Formerly the castle of Artenak, then, had been all gayety, life and movement. On this rugged ridge of the Carpathians the Transylvanian hunters had held their meetings. Expeditions, many and dangerous, were organized, in which Count Sandorf sought employment for those instincts of battle which he could not gratify on the field of politics. He kept himself out of the political stream, watching closely the course of events. He seemed only to care about a life spent between his studies and the indulgences that his fortune allowed him.

In those days the Countess Rena Sandorf was still alive. She was the soul of these parties at Artenak. Fifteen months before this history begins death had struck her in the pride of her youth and beauty, and all that was left of her was a little girl, who was now two years old.

Count Sandorf felt the blow cruelly. He was inconsolable. The castle became silent and deserted. From that day, under the shadow of profound grief, its master lived as in a cloister. His whole life was centred in his child, and she was confided to the charge of Rosena Lendeck, the wife of the Count's steward. This excellent woman, who was still young, was entirely devoted to the sole heiress of the Sandorfs, and ably acted towards her as a second mother.

During the first months of his widowhood, Sandorf never left his castle of Artenak. He thought over and lived among the remembrances of the past. Then the idea of his country reduced to an inferior position in Europe seized upon him. For the Franco Italian war of 1859 struck a terrible blow at the power of Austria. Seven years afterwards, in 1866, the blow was followed by one still more terrible, that of Sadowa. It was no longer Austria bereft of her Italian possessions; it was Austria conquered on both sides and subordinated to Germany; and to Austria Hungary felt she was bound. The Hungarians—there is no reasoning about such a sentiment, for it is in their blood—were humiliated in their pride. For them the victories of Custozza and Lissa were no compensation for the defeat of Sadowa.

Count Sandorf, during the year which followed, had carefully studied the political outlook, and recognized that a separatist movement might be successful. The moment for action had then come. On the 3d of May of this year, 1867, he had embraced his little daughter, whom he had left to the tender cares of Rosena Lendeck, and leaving his castle of Artenak had set out for Pesth, where he had put himself in communication with his friends and partisans, and made certain preliminary arrangements. Then a few hours later he had gone to Trieste to wait for events.

There he became the chief centre of the conspiracy; thence radiated all its threads collected in Sandorf's hands. In this town the chiefs of the conspiracy could act with more safety and more freedom in bringing the patriotic work to an end.

At Trieste lived two of Sandorf's most intimate friends. Animated by the same spirit they were resolved to follow the enterprise to its conclusion. Count Ladislas Zathmar and Professor Stephen Bathory were Magyars of good birth. Both were a dozen years older than Sandorf, but were almost without fortune. One drew his slender revenues from a small estate in the County of Lipto, belonging to a circle beyond the Danube; the other was Professor of Physical Science at Trieste, and his only income came from the fees from his lectures.

Ladislas Zathmar lived in the house discovered on the Acquedotto by Sarcany and Zirone—an unpretending place, which he had put at the disposition of Mathias Sandorf during the time he was away from Artenak—that is to say, till the end of the projected movement, whenever it might be. A Hungarian, Borik, aged about fifty-five, represented the whole staff of the house. Borik was as much devoted to his master as Lendeck was to his.

Stephen Bathory occupied a no less unpretending dwelling on the Corso Stadion, not far from Count Zathmar. Here his whole life was wrapped up in his wife and his son Peter, then eight years old.

Stephen Bathory belonged, distantly but authentically, to the line of those Magyar princes who in the sixteenth century occupied the throne of Transylvania. The family had been divided and lost in its numberless ramifications since then, and people may perhaps think it astonishing that one of its last descendants should exist as a simple professor of the Academy at Presburg. Whatever he might be, Stephen Bathory was a scientist of the first rank—one of those who live in retirement, but whose work renders them famous. "Inclusum labor illustrat," the motto of the silkworm, might have been his. One day his political ideas, which he took no pains to conceal, rendered it necessary for him to resign, and then he came to live at Trieste as professor unattached.

It was in Zathmar's house that the three friends had met since the arrival of Count Sandorf—although the latter ostensibly occupied an apartment on the Palazzo Modello on the Piazza Grande. The police had no suspicion that the house on the Acquedotto was the centre of a conspiracy which counted numbers of partisans in all the principal towns of the kingdom.

Zathmar and Bathory were Sandorf's most devoted auxiliaries. Like him, they had seen that circumstances were favorable to a movement which might restore Hungary to the place she desired in Europe. They risked their lives, they knew, but that they cared little about. The house in the Acquedotto had thus become the rendezvous of the chiefs of the conspiracy. Numbers of partisans, summoned from different points of the kingdom, came there to take their measures and receive their orders. A service of carrier pigeons was organized, and established rapid and safe communication between Trieste and the chief towns of Hungary and Transylvania when it was necessary to send what could not well be confided to the post or telegraph. In short, every precaution had been taken, and the conspirators had not as yet raised the least breath of suspicion. Besides, as we know, the correspondence was carried on in cipher, and on such a plan that unless the secret was known absolute security was obtained.

Three days after the arrival of the carrier pigeon whose message had been intercepted by Sarcany, on the 21st of May, about eight o'clock in the evening, Zathmar and Bathory were in the study, waiting the return of Mathias Sandorf. His private affairs had recently compelled the Count to return into Transylvania and to Artenak; but he had taken the opportunity of consulting with his friends at Klasenbury, the capital of the province, and he was to get back this very day, after sending them the despatch of which Sarcany had taken the duplicate.

During the time Sandorf was away other correspondence had been exchanged between Trieste and Buda, and many letters in cipher had arrived by pigeon-post. And Zathmar was even now busy in working out the real meaning of one of these cryptographic epistles by means of a "grating."

The despatches were devised on a very simple plan—that of the transposition of the letters. In this system every letter retained its alphabetical value—that is to say, b meant b, o meant o, etc. But the letters are successively transposed in accordance with the openings of a grating, which, laid on the message, only allowed such letters to appear as were to be read, and hid all the others.

These gratings are an old invention, but having been greatly improved by Colonel Fleissner they seem now to offer the best and surest means of obtaining an indecipherable cryptogram. In all the other systems of inversion, be they systems with an invariable base or a double key in which each letter is always represented by the same letter or sign; be they systems with a variable base or a double key in which the alphabet varies with each letter, the security is incomplete. Experienced decipherers are capable of performing perfect prodigies in such investigations, either with the aid of the calculation of probabilities, or by merely trying and trying until they succeed. All that has to be done is to find out the letters in the order of their repetition in the cryptogram—*e* being that most frequently employed in English, German and French, *o* in Spanish, *a* in Russian and *e* and *i* in Italian—and the meaning of the text is soon made clear. And there are very few cryptograms based on these methods which defy investigation.

It would appear, therefore, that the best guarantee for indecipherability is afforded by these gratings, or by ciphered dictionaries—codes, that is to say, or vocabularies in which certain words represent fully formed sentences indicated by the page number. But both these systems have one grave drawback; they require absolute secrecy on the part of those that use them, and the greatest care that the books or apparatus should never get into undesirable hands. Without the grating, or the code, the message will remain unread; but once these are obtained the mystery vanishes.

It was then by means of a grating—that is to say a piece of card cut out in certain places—that the correspondence between Sandorf and his accomplices was carried on, but as an extra precaution, in case the gratings should be lost or stolen, every despatch after being deciphered was destroyed. There thus remained no trace of this conspiracy in which the greatest noblemen and magnates of Hungary were risking their lives in conjunction with the representative of the middle class and the bulk of the people.

Zathmar had just burned his last despatch when there came a quiet knock at the study door.

It was Borik introducing Count Mathias Sandorf, who had walked up from the nearest railway station.

Zathmar immediately rose to greet him.

"Your journey, Mathias?" asked he with the eagerness of a man who wished at the outset to find that all was well.

"It was a success, Zathmar," answered Sandorf. "I have no doubt of my Transylvanian friends, and we are certain of their assistance."

"You let them have the despatch which came from Pesth three days ago?" asked Bathory.

"Yes," said Sandorf. "Yes, they have all been cautioned, and they are all ready. They will rise at the first signal. In two hours we shall be masters of Buda and Pesth, in half a day we shall get the chief comitats on both sides of the Theiss, and before the day is out we shall have Transylvania and the rest. And then eight millions of Hungarians will have regained their independence!"

"And the Diet?" asked Bathory.

"Our supporters from the majority," answered Sandorf. "They will also form the new Government, to take the direction of affairs. All will go regularly and easily, for the comitats, as far as their administration goes, depend very little on the crown, and their chiefs have the police with them."

"But the Council of the Lieutenancy of the Kingdom that the palatine presides over at Buda?" continued Zathmar.

"The palatine and the council at Buda will immediately be so placed as to be unable to do anything."

"And unable to correspond with the Hungarian chancery at Vienna?"

"Yes, all our measures are taken for our movements to be simultaneous, and thus ensure success."

"Success!" said Bathory.

"Yes, success!" answered Count Sandorf. "In the army all of our blood, of Hungarian blood, are for us! Where is the descendant of the ancient Magyars whose heart will not beat at the sight of the banner of Rudolph and Corvinus?"

And Sandorf uttered the words in a tone of the purest patriotism.

"But," continued he, "neglect nothing that will prevent suspicion! Be prudent, we cannot be too strong! You have heard of nothing suspicious at Trieste?"

"No," replied Zathmar. "Nothing is spoken of but the works at Pola, for which the greater part of the workmen have been engaged."

In fact for fifteen years the Austrian Government, with a view of the possible loss of Venetia—a loss now realized—had been thinking of founding at Pola, at the southern extremity of the Istrian peninsula, an immense arsenal and dock yard, so as to command all that end of the Adriatic. In spite of the protests of Trieste, whose maritime importance would thereby be lessened, the works were being pushed on with feverish ardor. Sandorf and his friends had thus some justification for their opinion that Trieste would join them in the event of a separatist movement being started in the city.

Up to the present the secret of the conspiracy in favor of Hungarian autonomy had been well kept. Nothing had occurred to cause the police to suspect that the chief conspirators were then assembled at the unpretending house in the Acquedotto.

Everything seemed to have been done to make the enterprise a success; and all that remained was to wait for the moment of action. The cipher correspondence between Trieste and the principal cities of Hungary and Transylvania had almost ceased. There were now few messages for the pigeons to carry, because the last message had been taken. As money is the soul of war, so it is of conspiracies. It is important that conspirators have ample funds when the signal of uprising is given. And on this occasion the supply would not fail them.

We are aware that, although Zathmar and Bathory could sacrifice their lives for their country, they could not sacrifice their fortunes, inasmuch as their pecuniary resources were but meagre. But Count Sandorf was immensely rich, and, in addition to his life, he had brought his whole fortune to the help of the cause. For many months, through the agency of his steward, Lendeck, he had mortgaged his estates, and thereby raised a considerable sum—more than 2,000,000 of florins.

But it was necessary that this money should always be at call, and that he could draw it at any moment. And so he had deposited it in his own name in one of the banks of Trieste, whose character was above suspicion. This bank was Torontual's, of which Sarcany and Zirone had been talking in the cemetery on the hill.

This circumstance was fraught with the gravest consequences, as will be seen in the course of this history. Something was said about this money at Sandorf's last interview with Zothmar and Bathory. He told them that it was his intention to call on Toronthal and give him notice that the cash might be wanted immediately.

Events had so progressed that Sandorf would soon be able to give the expected signal from Trieste—more especially as this very evening he discovered that Zathmar's house was the object of very disquieting surveillance.

About eight o'clock, as Sandorf and Bathory went out, one to go home to the Corsa Stadion and the other to his hotel, they noticed two men watching them in the shadows and following them [illegible] and in such a way as to avoid detection.

Sandorf and his companion, in order to see what this might mean, boldly marched straight on to these suspicious characters, but before they could reach them they had taken flight and disappeared round the corner of Saint Antonio's Church, at the end of the canal.

CHAPTER IV.

TORONTHAL'S BANK.

At Trieste "society" is nearly non-existent. Between different races as between castes, it is seldom found. The Austrian officials assume the highest position, and take precedence according to their respective ranks. Generally these men are distinguished, well educated and well meaning; but their pay is so small for their position that they are unable to enter into competition with the trading and banking classes. These latter, as entertainments are rare among the rich, and the parties given by the officials are nearly all unambitious, have taken to display most of their wealth in outside show—in the streets by their sumptuous carriages, and at the theatre by the extravagance of their dress and jewelry. Among these opulent families that of Silas Toronthal held a distinguished place.

The head of the house, whose credit extended far beyond the limits of Austro-Hungary, was then in his thirty-seventh year. With Mme. Toronthal, who was several years his junior, he occupied a mansion in the Acquedotto. He was supposed to be very rich—and he should have been. Bold and fortunate speculations on the Stock Exchange, a large business with the Austrian Lloyds and other extensive companies and the issuing of several important loans had, or ought to have, brought huge sums of money into his coffers. Hence his household was conducted on a scale of considerable splendor.

Nevertheless, as Sarcany had said to Zirone, there was a possibility that the affairs of Silas Toronthal were slightly embarrassed—at least for a time. Seven years before, when the funds were shaken by the Franco-Italian war, he had received a severe blow, and more recently the disastrous campaign which ended at Sadowa had sent down the prices on every Exchange in Europe, more especially on those of Austria-Hungary, and chiefly those of Vienna, Pesth and Trieste. The necessity of providing the large amounts then drawn out on the current accounts not improbably caused him serious inconvenience. But when the crisis had passed he doubtless recovered himself, and if what Sarcany had said was correct it must have been his recent speculations only which had led him into difficulties.

During the last few months a great change had come over Toronthal. His whole look had altered without his knowledge. He was not, as formerly, master of himself. People had noticed that he no longer looked them in the face, as had been his custom, but rather eyed them askance. This had not escaped the notice of Mme. Toronthal, a confirmed invalid, without energy, and submissiveness itself, who knew very little about his business matters.

And if some disaster did menace Toronthal, it must be admitted that he would get very little sympathy. He had many customers, but few friends. The high opinion he held about his position, his native vanity, the airs he gave himself on all occasions, had not done him any good. And above all the people of Trieste looked upon him as a foreigner because he was born at Ragusa, and hence was a Dalmatian. No family ties attached him to the town to which he had come fifteen years before to lay the foundation of his fortune.

Such, then, was the position of Toronthal's bank. Although Sarcany had his suspicions, nothing had occurred to give rise to a rumor that it was in difficulties. Its credit remained unshaken. And Count Sandorf, after realizing his investments, had deposited with it a consumerable sum—on condition that it should always be available at twenty-four hours' notice.

It may seem surprising that a connection of any sort should have been formed between a bank of such high reputation and such a very dubious character as Sarcany. It had existed, nevertheless, for two or three years. Toronthal had had a good deal of business with the Regency of Tripoli, and Sarcany had been employed as a kind of broker and general confidential agent, entrusted with the disposal of certain wine and other gifts under circumstances in which it was not always desirable that the Trieste banker should appear in person. Having been engaged in these and other rather suspicious schemes, Sarcany got his foot, or rather his hand, into the bank; and contin

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1886.

Congressman Storm is a member of the committee on Indian affairs.

The appointment of Congressman Perry Belmont of New York as chairman of the committee of Foreign Affairs in place of ex-governor Curtin of this state, has excited much unfavorable comment on the action of Speaker Carlisle. Gov. Curtin is peculiarly fitted for the position, and filled it very satisfactorily for the past three years, while Mr. Belmont is a young man of limited experience, and not to be compared with Curtin in point of ability. Whether the speaker has made a mistake remains to be seen

The Supreme Court has recently decided, in an opinion by Judge Gordon, that where a judgment is entered by a justice of the peace against a married woman and an appeal is taken therefrom to the Common Pleas jurisdiction it must affirmatively appear on the transcript of the Justice that the debt was contracted and incurred for articles necessary to the support of the defendant's family. The judgment, which was entered by the Common Pleas on such transcript for want of an appearance, was therefore reversed and set aside.

If the rumor be correct that a fight will be made against Chairman Hensel at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee on the 20th, it is a great injustice to a faithful and efficient leader. He has done all that could be done against the great odds in this state, and deserves to be retained at the head of the committee so long as he is willing to sacrifice himself for the good of the party. We believe that he will be reelected by a large majority. A bitter speech was made against him last year by a member from Philadelphia who had failed to secure what he wanted, and Hensel was elected with only one dissenting vote, that of the speaker. We have heard of nothing that is likely to produce a different result this year.

Republican newspapers are industriously circulating the information that ex-senator William A. Wallace is about to dig up the tomahawk that was buried by him and Randall at Chicago, and that he will proceed at once to scalp the latter and all his adherents in the state. The programme as laid down by our republican cotemporaries is that Wallace will be made chairman of the Democratic State committee as an entering wedge. Mr. Wallace is out of politics, and is devoting his attention to his private business, and the whole thing is probably a republican fabrication, the object of which is to produce dissension in our ranks.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has recently decided that offices posts of profit, are proper subjects of taxation. The case arose on a bill of equity filed by certain citizens of Pittsburg, to restrain the commissioners of Allegheny County from making a contract for the erection of a new courthouse and jail. It appeared that with property of the class mentioned included in the assessed valuation of property, the contract for the erection of the court house was not in violation of the constitutional provision which prohibits any municipality from increasing its indebtedness to an amount exceeding 2 per centum upon the assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors at a public election. It futher appeared that the assent of the electors had not been given to the creation of the debt in question, and that if the offices, posts of profit and occupations were excluded from the assessed valuation the debt would be in excess of the 2 per centum allowed by the constitution. The Supreme Court decides, moreover, that the County Commissioners had a right to adopt the valuation of the preceding assessment as the basis of their action in making the contract without inquiring as to whether the articles included in said valuation were properly taxable or not.

Modern Methods of Getting Office.

T. V. Powderly's Letter in Scranton Truth.

The man who aspires to office now must stoop to a great many things that strictly religious people do not dream of. He must start out after dark, of course; go to the Thirty-first ward and set up the beer in Tom, Dick and Harry's saloons; he must sign every petition or subscription that may be handed to him; he must buttonhole and be buttonholed; he must resort to double-dealing, lying, conniving, gin-swilling and back-biting of every variety. The professional politician will hold up his hands in holy horror and say "Powderly is slandering the people." But I say no. I am not talking of the people, but to the people who sit at home and permit three or four men in each ward to represent or rather misrepresent them. I will be told that in speaking so plainly I am digging my political grave. Well if speaking the truth will dig my political grave I am satisfied to not only dig the grave, but to shovel the dirt in after the corpse is decently laid away. In fact, I have been told that unless I submit to the dictation of certain men I can have no nomination.

The Wisdom of High License.

The amount of revenue derived from liquor licenses in Chicago under the new law has increased from $200,000 to $1,500,000 a year, and the number of saloons has decreased from 13,000 to 9,000. The license charge is only $500, which is much less in proportion to the amount of "goods" sold and the profits upon them than the local tax paid by retail merchants who do the same amount of trade in other lines. The license is therefore, not a hardship, and those who pay it are protected from a competition that would deduct more from their profits than the tax does. The diminution in the number of drinking places is a distinct gain to the community in three ways. Those that are closed are usually of the lowest type, the temptations to drink are diminished, and the police supervision of the traffic is made easier by a reduction in the number, amounting to nearly one-half, and by the interest of those who pay high license in aiding in the suppression of unlicensed sale. Both in the matter of revenue and of regulation high license is vindicating its wisdom.

The great storm of last week passed over the entire country. Much damage was done to shipping along the cost, oranges were frozen in Florida, and the thermometer fell to 45 degrees below zero at Omaha, and 52 below at Manitoba. It was the coldest storm for many years.

Halleck's Envy of Grant

WALLACE CHARGES THAT HE WAS WILLING TO SACRIFICE GRANT IN 1864.

General Lew Wallace uses the following startling language in an interview printed in the *Commercial Gazette*: "General Grant, in his report of 1865, says emphatically that the battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864, did save Washington. I have no hesitancy in saying that it saved the capital, contrary to the wishes of Halleck. I am convinced that at the time, out of jealousy of Grant, Halleck was willing to betray the country and permit Washington to be captured, knowing that such a thing would destroy Grant.

"Until Grant was called East Halleck had been commander-in-chief. He was then let down with the title of 'chief of staff,' but nobody has ever been able to discover whose staff he was chief of. It was this that made him envious of Grant. In June 1864, when Early made his movement on Washington the first information of it was when he appeared before Martinsburg and drove Siegel out. Siegel telegraphed to Halleck that Early, with 30,000 men, was in his front and was bent on going either to Washington or Baltimore. Halleck refused to believe the report, and said Siegel was scared at a small raiding party. He also failed to notify Grant of what Siegel had reported. Siegel telegraphed the same thing to me at Baltimore. I thought I would satisfy myself, but knew if I went in the daytime Halleck would hear of it and remove me. So I went out to Monocacy, the limit of my department, in the nighttime. I soon became satisfied that the enemy was moveing in force, but just what his objective point was could not be so readily determined. I immediately began concentrating my small force at the crossing of the Monocacy, near Frederick. The road to Baltimore and the road to Washington cross the river on bridges not far apart. It was an excellent place for defense, and by the morning of the 9th of July I had 5800 men well posted. A great part of my men were only 100 day men and had never been under fire. The rebels began the attack early in the morning with about 16,000 men, with several thousand more at Frederick. The battle lasted until 5 in the evening when I withdrew without the loss of a gun or a flag. The enemy was so much discouraged by the stubborn resistance that they did not cross the river until noon of the next day. Thus they were delayed thirty-six hours. I had succeded in making Early show his force and demonstrate his real objective point.

"I immediately telegraphed to Grant the result of the matter. He did not disbelieve my report, as Halleck had pretended to do that of Siegel, but at once despatched by transports an army corps to Washington, and it arrived just in time, as Early was skirmishing at the outworks when the reinforcements disembarked. Just then was where Grant showed his wonderful genius. Other commanders in attempting to take Richmond had always left behind a large army to defend Washington. Grant was determined to utilize his forces, and he kept a fleet of transports at City Point under steam at all times by which to send men back to defend Washington, but in 1864 he would have been too late if I had not telegraphed to him instead of Halleck. For winning that battle Halleck removed me from command, but Grant telegraphed an order restoring me and inviting me to spend a week or two with him at City Point. It was the first communication we had had for two years."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1886.

While Congress has done nothing startling since it reassembled, almost everything that has occurred on Capital Hill during the week has been fraught with interest and importance. The Senate has discussed and voted against the Mormons, and incidentally against Woman Suffrage. Steps were taken towards over-hauling the street railways of Washington as well as the U. S. Pension office, and the Congressional Record was embellished with considerable eloquence on silver coinage. Senator Beck exonerated himself from his recent alleged antagonism to the President. About one thousand new bills were introduced in the House and the Speaker completed the organization of that body by formally announcing where he has assigned his 325 men on his forty-eight committees.

There is no more than the usual amount of dissatisfaction among members on account of their positions on the committees. Indeed I think there was less complaint than was suspected, and the general verdict of those who have no personal interests in the great questions with which these committees are to deal, is, that Speaker Carlisle has arranged them with wisdom and fairness.

There are so many new members in the present House, that their assignment had to be made somewhat blindly as their special abilities had not been tested. But the Speaker profited by his experience in the forty-eighth congress in placing the old members with a view to their qualifications. The more prominent committees which have the most important work to do are strong.

With each congress the task of organizing the House is becoming a more delicate and burdensome one. The question has been raised whether the labor should any longer be thrown up on one man.

Both branches of Congress are now ready for real work, any amount of which is waiting for them. It is thought the session will continue until August. About three thousand bills have been presented in the House alone. Among those that have been introduced in the Senate is one demanding longer sessions of Congress, so that the country can have more work for the same money. The sessions ought to be continuous, with only such short recess as other business men take from their labors. The pay of Congressmen goes on whether they are in session or not. While it is a very agreeable arrangement to them for Congress to sit only ten or eleven months out of the twenty-four, public business suffers from neglect.

The list of bills with which Congress is flooded furnishes undeniable proof of American inventive genius. No possible subject of legislation has been slighted among them are many old timers that come up and die out with every new Congress. One bill asks that for the remainder of her life the widow of Gen. Grant may correspond with her friends and that her friends may correspond with her without paying postage. The most popular measure is one for the establishment of Agricultural Experiment Stations. Nearly all the Members from rural districts have introduced it in one form or another. About a dozen Civil Service bills have been presented and a new bill asks for the establishment of a National University here. It provides instruction in the higher branches of all departments of knowledge, with facilities for research and investigation. Space forbids me to give the full terms of the bill, but I will mention that the government of the institution is to be vested in a board of Regents consisting of one member from each state of the Union, to be appointed by the Governor. Each state and territory shall be entitled to scholarships in the ratio of one for each Representative or Delegate and two for each Senator. These scholarships shall secure free instruction for five years.

The Republicans in both branches of Congress are after the Pension Office and the Senate has passed a resolution for an investigation of its management, past and present. Many complain that Commissioner Black does not treat them with sufficient deference when they call on business, and then they have to do something in retaliation against the recent charges, in Gen. Black's annual report, about the Pension bureau having been a political machine, run by Republican partisans.

The Mad Dog Scare.

At the present time more printer's ink is being used to detail the doings of Pasteur, of Paris, than of, perhaps, anybody else in the world. He has patients of several countries, including quite a number from the United States. Four boys have been sent from Newark N. J., to be treated by him, and since they left for Europe, a veterinary surgeon of the same city and a German of the locality have followed. Pasteur now has between seventy and eighty persons under his care. He employes a surgeon to inoculate according to instructions received from him, the law of France not permitting him to operate, as he is neither a physician nor surgeon.

Pasteur experimented 5 years before he announced that he had discovered a mode of preventing hydrophobia in human beings, but more than a year previously he had given to the world the statement that he was able to prevent it in animals. This is the way in which he describes his method of procuring the means of inoculation: "I first take the poison from the brain of a mad dog. With this I vaccinate a rabbit, which will die within fourteen days, and this gives me the poison for a second one, which is vaccinated the same way. I continue this practice until I have reached the twentieth or twenty-fifth. From there up to the fiftieth the rabbit will die in eight days, and after the fiftieth the animal will become mad within seven days. This procedure enables me to determine the most important features of the treatment, namely: the duration of the period of incubation. There were people who were afflicted with the fatal disease several years after the accident, while others died after a few weeks."

The learned Frenchman, whose alleged discovery is the wonder of the times, is about sixty years of age, a native of Dole, in the Jura. His parents were of humble origin, and poor When his father, an old soldier, decorated on the field of battle, returned to France, he took up the trade of a tanner, and was obliged to work very hard to keep the wolf from the door. Nevertheless, he found time every evening to superintend the lessons of his son, who, at an early age, was sent to college and of whom he was determined to make an educated man. The boy, however, was no infant prodigy: and it is reported of him that he did not always take the shortest road either to or from school. He was fonder of drawing than anything else, and whenever he could escape from his books, would amuse himself by taking portraits of his neighbors. An old lady of Arbois was heard to regret, as time went on, this wasted talent and to say, "What a pity he should have buried himself in chemistry, for he might have made his fortune as a painter."

In due time, however, the passion for work, afterward so imperative, was born within him. He studied at Besancon and there received the degree of *bachlier-en-lettres*. Immediately he was appointed tutor in the same college, and in the intervals of his duties he followed the course of mathematics necessary to prepare him for the scientific examinations of the Ecole Normale. He is now one of the most learned chemists in the French capital.

Pennsylvania News.

Altoona is coming to the front with a new bank, to be styled the Citizens' Bank.

Tioga people are discussing the building of a hospital for the care of their insane.

Selinsgrove's water-works have proved a success, and the inhabitants are pleased.

The Erie Iron Works are again extending their boundaries. A sign of prosperity.

The Halstead mines at Lackawanna have resumed, making bread-winners happy.

The Luzerne miners are contributing one day's pay in aid of Nanticoke's sufferers.

Gas was struck at Youngstown, and the city is to be lighted with that illuminant.

The Reading Railroad coal shipment last week is officially reported at 130,000 tons.

The Reading as well as the Pennsylvania, will soon adopt the Wootten locomotive.

Fannie Davenport sent her check for $150 to the widows and orphans at Nanticoke.

The loss by the early Sunday morning fire in Philadelphia is estimated at $1,000,000.

The Philadelphia Base-Ball Club has secured Casey, the left-handed pitcher of the Detroit club, for the coming season.

Bar-iron men from all parts of the State and East will meet in conference in Philadelphia city on Wednesday next.

"Died from opium poisoning," was the verdict in the case of Charles Westcott, who dropped dead on a Philadelphia street.

The printers and publishers of Reading will celebrate Franklin's birthday anniversary by a grand banquet and speeches.

The indications of the bituminous coal trade this year are that the output will be much larger than in 1885 and prices low.

An epidemic of malignant diptheria in and around Hawley has caused the closing of the schools. Many children have died.

The public schools at Banksville, near Pittsburg, are closed, owing to the prevalence of the scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Philadelphia has only one or two large steel manufactories and is far down on the list compared with other cities in the state.

A Tioga County lumberman felled a hemlock tree which made two logs 24 feet long, three 16 and two 12. The smallest log was 7 inches in diameter.

McKeesport, as an inducement, has offered 10 acres of land and a bonus of $4,000 to any parties that will start a mill of importance in that borough.

Telegraph poles in Woodvale, Cambria County, must be painted black to a height of 8 feet. An ordinance to this effect has been passed by its council.

In Indiana County lives a man 86 years of age who has been but once in the court house. He was drawn as a juror and asked to be excused on account of his advanced age.

The Lycoming Commissioners will have a lively time in seeing to the repairing and re-building of the numerous bridges damaged and swept away by the late flood.

Demoralization seems to rule the anthracite coal trade. Producers are evidently endeavoring to see which one of them can obtain the lowest prices for their coal. Cut is following cut in rapid succession.

The Reading Typographical Union protests against the passage of the international copyright bill now before Congress, on the ground that it would prove disastrous to American printers and publishers.

Sixty-three of seventy collieries owned by the Reading Company had to suspend for a few days, owing to storms and floods. This will curtail the shipment of coal, but the company has a large stock on hand.

James and Charles Mercer, of Reading, are among the heirs of General Mercer, of Revolutionary fame, who expect to come into possession of lands owned by the General in New York valued at $500,000,000.

A Chester county farmer found the water in his well covered with an oily scum, and became elated at the discovery, thinking he had "struck oil, sure." Investigation, however, showed that the oil came from a leakage of the oil tanks which frequently stand for a considerable time upon the railroad tracks near the well. That oil prospector is not so near hilarious as he was.

Rev. Dr. John Dunn, pastor of the Catholic Church at Plains, near Wilkesbarre, whose sudden death has already been announced, was regarded as one of the most learned clergymen and eloquent speakers in the Diocese of Scranton. One of his actions will long be remembered. In August, 1877, when a great riot was threatened in Scranton between the steel-workers and the militia, Father Dunn appeared on the scene just in time to quell it. The mob had begun to assault the soldiers with stones, and a rush was made for Mayor McCune. The priest interposed and saved his life.

The Ice Gorge at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Jan., 12.—While there is no immediate danger, the out look from the present state of the river is ominous, and a sudden thaw or heavy rain would prove very destructive. The river bed is filled with large hummocks of ice and snow from ten to fifteen feet thick, and at many points jammed to the bottom. The river is completely closed, but the ice is unfit for harvest. It has frozen while gorged and is therefore muddy and rough.

At Port Deposit no break is anticipated at present, or until the weather moderates. Travel has been resumed on the Frederick Division, but discontinued on the Peach Bottom Branch on account of ice and snow blockades. The water is at its normal height here. Tugs are at work clearing ice from the woodwork of the Philadelphia extension of the Baltimore and Ohio bridge, which has been swept away twice this winter. A large gang of men are at work trying to repair the damage, but little headway is being made.

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1 00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

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One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which this can be truly said; and it is an unanswerable argument as to the strength and positive *economy* of this great medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in purifying the blood; and in combination, proportion, and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is *peculiar to itself.*

"*For economy* and comfort we use Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. C. BREWSTER, Buffalo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes *less time and quantity* to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." MRS. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y. 100 Doses

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Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, boils, pimples, general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all affections caused by impure blood or low condition of the system. Try it.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself entirely cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, and my head relieved of the bad feeling. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and should not know how to do without it." MARY L. PEBLE, Salem, Mass.

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100 Doses One Dollar.

If you are growing Gray or Bald;

If your Hair is Thin, Brash, Dry, Harsh, or Weak;

If you are troubled with Dandruff, Itching, or any Humor or Disease of the Scalp,

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp, checks the falling out of the Hair and prevents it from turning gray, and is an unequaled dressing and toilet article.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St. N. Y. Oct 16-y

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Beaver—W. B. Fisher.
Benton—Stewart Foust.
Bloom—Henry Williams, J. K Grotz, John C. Jones.
Briarcreek—G. W. Miller.
Catawissa—Wm. Eyer, Wm. Martin, Henry Strouse Jr. H. Rhinard.
Centre—Albert Catteriey.
Centre—Benj. Stiner.
Fishingcreek—Jacob Hayman.
Jackson Ezekial Fritz.
Locust—Sol. D. Snyder, C. W. S. Fox.
Madison—H. H. Supplee, Parker Kester.
Montour Danie E. Rallor.
Scott—Miles Greenwalt, Thos. W. Edgar, Jacob Bitner.
Sugarloaf—Wellington Hess.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Benton Alfred Gibbons, Thomas Edwards.
Berwick—Geo. A. Carey
Bloom—Louis Gross, Thomas Gorey, Wm. Rabb.
Briarcreek—G. W. Bowman.
Catawissa—M. G. Hughes, Jacob Klingaman.
Centre—James Tursby, Joseph Whitmore.
Conyngham—Ira Boardman.
Fishingcreek—Wm Sears.
Greenwood—Wm. B. Lawton, David Albertson.
Jackson—Emanuel Yorks.
Locust—Ezra Yocum, John C. Walter, D. Helwig, John Fetterman.
Main—Geo Breich, D. S. Brown, W. S. Fisher.
Millin—P. A. Federoff, Chas. Gearhart, Alfred W. Hess.
Montour—Josiah Roberts.
Mt. Pleasant—Thomas Mc Bride.
Orange—Jesse Hunsinatetller, Oliver Covanhoven.
Pine—John Gordner.
Roaringcreek—Michael Rouch.
Sugarloaf—W. A. Kline.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—J. Paul Fry.
Berwick—Geo. Devins, D. W. Hawley, Thos. Sherwood.
Bloom—Chas. Armstrong, David Bittenbender, Miles Betz, Edward Hibhard, Wm. Ferguson, John W. Kramer, J. C. Menagh, John F. Peacock, John Rinhard.
Catawissa—Nahilin Hamlin, Alonzo Jacoby, G. L. Kostenbader, H. S. Reeder, Ben Schmick, David Strouse.
Centre—F. D. Hagenbuch, Jacob Sponsler.
Fishingcreek—Edgar Reeder, A. W. McHenry, Frank M. Pealer, John Sutton.
Franklin—L. D. George.
Greenwood—John Kisner.
Hemlock—W. W. Smith.
Locust—Joseph Sanders.
Madison—Ezra Vandine.
Millin—Christain Harpster, A. W. Snyder.
Orange—H. Kow
Roaringcreek—Daniel Beer.
Scott—Abraham Custer.
Sugarloaf—James Seward.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration, executors and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, February 1st 1886, at 2 clock p. m. on said day:

1. The first and final account of Thomas W. Harrison Exr. of Samuel Harrison late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

2. The first and final account of George L. Moyer, Administrator of Harriet Moyer late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

3. The first and final account of Guy Jacoby, Executor of Nancy Kahler late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

4. The first and final account of Wesley Raup, Administrator of Daniel Raup, late of Locust township, deceased.

5. The account of Maurice E. Seybert, Administrator of Susan Seybert, late of Orange township, deceased.

6. The account of Maurice E. Seybert, Administrator de bonis non of Samuel Seybert late of Scott township, deceased.

7. The final account of David Whitmire guardian of Wm. Tremley, minor child of John Tremley late of Scott township, deceased.

8 The first and partial account of Samuel C. Jayne, Executor of Clara Linden late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.

9. The first and final account of I. B. Gibbons, Administrator of George Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.

10. The first and final account of John E. Wellver, Administrator of Reuben Rouch, late of Montour township, deceased.

11. The first and final account of Stephen Cohe and Philip L. Miller, Trustees of Phebe A. Muller, late of Millin township, deceased.

12. The first and final account of H. G. Creveling, Administrator of Susan B. Case, late of Scott township, deceased.

GEO. W. STERNER,
Jan. 8-tc Register.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Col. Co., and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at 2 o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1886,

All that certain village lot situate in Espy, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by an alley, on the east by lot owned by Alexander Wanick, being sixty feet front on Main street, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. C. Woodward vs. John Waters and to be sold as the property of John Waters. Al. Vend. Ex.

HOWELL, Atty.

A L S O,

All the following real estate to-wit: All those three certain lots of ground lying contiguous to each other in Roberts' Addition to the Town of Catawissa being lots marked or numbered in the plot or plan of said Roberts' Addition, numbers fifty-six fifty-seven and fifty-eight, 56, 57 and 58, forming one whole square in said plot or plan of two hundred and ten feet in length and the same in breadth, bounded on the east by Fourth street of said Roberts' Addition, on the west by an alley and on the south by the boundary line of said Roberts' Addition to the Town of Catawissa which said described real estate is situate in Roberts' Addition to the Town of Catawissa, in the township of Catawissa, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, whereon is erected a two story brick dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Solomon D. Rinard vs. Charles W. McKelvy and to be sold as the property of Charles W. McKelvy.

Vend. Ex.

RHAWN, Atty.

ALSO

All that certain property situate in Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by property of Wm. Brink, on the east by property of William Parks, on the south by property of Boyd Richie, on the west by property of Thos. F. Young, containing fifty acres, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling and bank barn, wagon shed and straw shed.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Lilley & Sleppy now to use of Jacob Gerrard against Daniel S. Young and to be sold as the property of Daniel S. Young.

K. & W. Al. Fi. Fa,

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Jan. 8th, 1886.

PIANOS-ORGANS

The demand for the improved Mason & Hamlin Pianos is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Cabinet Catalogue, free.

100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $600. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
NEW YORK; BOSTON; CHICAGO.

Jan.-15-4t-ald.

WANTED.—Ladies or gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day can be easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G COMPANY, 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan.-15-4t-r.

THE DICK PATENT FEED CUTTER.

For cutting hay, straw, ensilage, etc. The only cutter that will cut and split cornstalks. Cannot be damaged by overfeeding. Very durable and strong. Has straight heavy knives. Cuts six different sizes, and sold to suit the times. THOS. G. SMEDLEY, Gen. Agt., Williamstown Inn P. O., Chester Co., Pa. (Jan.-15-4t.-r.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of Feb. next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of Feb. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg this 21st day of Dec in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN MOURREY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PATRICK MURPHY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of the executor among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, January 15th, 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.

Dec 18-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In re-estate of Catharine Farver, late of Jackson township, Col. Co. deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

GEORGE W. FARVER, Administrator, P. O. Derr's.

Jan. 1, 6w*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANGELINA MACDOWELL.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Angelina Macdowell deceased, late of Scott township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

WILLIAM MACDOWELL, 6 W. 14th Street, New York, Executor.

Dec 11-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the money paid into court by William John and Charles Kreigh upon mortgage of Jacob Kreigh to Joseph Brobst and Peter Kerlin and Mary his wife.

The auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county by consent of parties, to distribute the above named fund to and among the parties entitled thereto will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, January 19th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested may appear and present their claim or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.

dec 25-4w

NOTICE.

In accordance with Article 8 of the amended charter of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association the time of holding the annual meeting for the election of officers is changed from the third Saturday in May to the third saturday in January, therefore: Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members of the above named association will be held in the Opera House at Bloomsburg, Saturday, January 16, 1886 at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, fixing the salaries of the same, electing auditors to pass upon the accounts of the secretary and Treasurer, and to attend to such other business as shall come properly before the meeting.

H. V. WHITE, Secretary.

Jan. 8th, 2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF REUBEN SITLER, LATE OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Reuben Sitler, late of Orange township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

E. J. SITLER,
C. F. SITLER,
MRS. MARY SITLER,
Administrators.

Dec. 25, 6w.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY FORSWALD, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Forswald, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

MICHAEL F. EVERLY, Administrator.

Dec 18-6w

TRUSTEE'S ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in this office, and will be presented to the court for confirmation on the 1st day of February next, and will be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions be filed thereto within four days thereafter.

First account of Samuel E. Smith, trustee appointed by the court of common Pleas, of the fund in the hands of John E. Fowler, late of the township of Berwick, deceased, for the poor of said township.

W. H. SNYDER, Prothonotary

Jan 8, 4t.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM A. D., 1886.

Mrs. D. B. Frederick vs. Edward Lyons.
Mary C. Sheatler vs. William Savidge.
Rohr McHenry vs. William E. Patterson.
James Bird vs. Darling Culp, et. al.
Jacob Haines vs. N. & W. B. Railway Co.
Lydia Robbins vs. Susanna Stoker, et. al.
Adams & Son vs. Francis Evans, trustee.
Mary H. Holmes vs. James S. Woods et. ux.
William H. Yorgey vs. Locust Mt. Water Co.
Peter Michael's heirs vs. John Hoofnagle.
Reuben Fagely's Exrs. vs. John Gerry.
John Grotz vs. John K. Grotz
Joseph Ile's Exr. vs. Frank L. Hess.
John Bomboy vs. M. M. Hartzel.
P. F. Craig vs. Mahala Craig.
Charles W. McKelvy et. al. vs. C. B. Brockway.
Benjamin Fetterman vs. J. B. Robison.
Geo. R. Gwednier vs. William Giggles.
H. W. Bower vs. O. F. Ferris et. al.
A. M. Fryas Mfg. Co. vs. O. F. Ferris et. al.
E. L. Adams use vs. Philip Sponey.
Thomas E. Geddis vs. Joseph Faust et. al.
P. E. Vannatta vs. Joseph Faust.
C. W. Eves vs. W. R. Cox.
Geo. B. Seybert vs. Turnbach and Hess.
H. F. Everitt vs. H. Everitt et. al.
George O. Weidner vs. O. F. Ferris et. al.
S. D. Hosler's use vs. Charles Krug.
Obed Michael vs. Sarah A. Michael et. al.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!!

The heirs of H. R. Kline deceased, will offer at private sale

A FARM

situate two miles above Orangeville, along Fishingcreek, known as the Homestead, containing

84 ACRES.

It is in a good state of cultivation, and there is erected thereon a

Large Dwelling House,

well painted, and in good condition, large bank barn with sheds attached, carriage house, wagon shed, hog pen, and other out-buildings in first class condition. Two wells of water, one at the house, and the other at the barn.

Orchard of Excellent Fruit.

ALSO ANOTHER FARM

containing

60 ACRES,

in Orange township, adjoining the one above described and in a good state of cultivation, on which are erected a

TWO STORY HOUSE,

BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

Also a tract of

Timber Land,

in said township, containing

50 ACRES.

Any of the above properties remaining unsold on the 1st of February will be for rent. For terms and conditions apply to

J. HOWARD KLINE, Orangeville, Pa.

jan 8, 4t.

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY AT THE TRIENNIAL VALUATION IN 1885.

DISTRICTS.	Dwgs.	Total value of Real Estate.	Horses and Mules.	Cattle over 4 years old.	Money at interest.	Furniture above $300.	Pleasure carriages of two and four wheels.	Occupations.	Aggregate value taxable for county purposes.	Watches Class 1.	Watches Class 2.	Watches Class 3.
Beaver	161	$288090	$4800	$1800	$1570	.....	$145	$12085	$309 9 8	.....	.....	.....
Benton	110	256820	12240	4760	550	.....	140	9160	287 60	1	.....	.....
Berwick	117	386057	7640	1307	21325	.....	3080	37420	459 85	3	3	6
Bloom	157	1 61130	9240	7100	.....	2400	2250	9 955	1386795	14	5	5
Briarcreek	148	360110	10475	4100	.....	.....	1005	11385	422115	.....	.....	.....
Catawissa	170	622980	16015	3900	8470	800	1595	646 00	703810	4	1	2
Centralia	9	380850	1020	700	.....	.....	570	43900	328840	.....	.....	.....
Centre	180	601075	21005	6000	.....	.....	1885	13045	646340	1	1	2
Conyngham	19	656985	6075	980	.....	.....	150	5 080	697760	.....	.....	.....
Fishingcreek	188	598935	28905	10125	2000	.....	1620	10310	44898	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	86	197 85	10245

25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Lameness, Soreness, Frost-bites, Backache, Cramps, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Sprains, Toothache, Headache, Toothache, Bruises, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—To get genuine Salvation Oil beware our registered Trade Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. J. Fleet & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 15, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

Trains on the L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6:07 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:48 p m

Bloom Poor District.

The members of the Democratic County Committee for Bloomsburg, East Scott, West Scott, Greenwood and Sugarloaf are requested to meet at the Exchange Hotel parlor in Bloomsburg on Saturday, January 23rd, 1886, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination two persons as candidates for Poor Directors for the Bloom Poor District. A full attendance is desired.

D. LOWENBERG,
Jan. 8-3t. Chairman.

PUBLIC SALES.

The administrators of Catherine Farver deceased, will sell personal property on the premises in Jackson township on Tuesday, January 19th, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The executors of John Kelchner deceased will sell valuable real estate in Centre and Orange townships, on Saturday, January 23, 1886. See advertisement.

At the vendue of S. Stadon's in Greenwood township, near Rohrsburg, on Tuesday, January 19th will be for sale a good young horse, and the small farm on which he lives will also be offered. 2t*

Personal.

Col. A. D. Seely was in town on Monday.

Major S. P. Hanley was in Court a little while on Tuesday.

Judge Elwell will hold court in Tunkhannock next week.

Among our recent callers were Issachal Evans, J. M. C. Ranck, Joseph Snyder, Joseph Hartzel, R. Shultz, S. Stadon, H. D. McBride, C. A. Prentiss, D. Winner, D. Yocum, A. G. Briggs, S. L. Hess, P. S. Brugler, G. W. Farver, W. C. Johnston, Aaron Swith, J. S. Grimes, W. Ipher, Alfred Crawford, Hiram Sterling, Isaac E. Yost, E. J. Albertson, Rohr McHenry, W. Kline, John Wanich, and H. M. Everett.

Dr. Logan has been appointed postmaster at Williamsport.

E. W. Kester purchased on Tuesday last, a lot of Joseph Ruckle in Scott town.

J. B. Keifer will sell valuable personal property at Benton, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. George Foster of Port Noble, died at his home Sunday morning of dropsy. He was about fifty-five years of age.

Court was in session on Monday and Tuesday, and a large number of cases were argued or otherwise disposed of.

L. Bernard has a fine stock of watches, jewelry and silverware. Only first class goods at low prices all goods warranted as represented. dec 11-tf

The public sale of S. Stadon in Greenwood township will be on Tuesday, January 19th, instead of 20th as printed last week by mistake.

Franklin B. Gowen has been elected president of the Reading road again, and promises to get the corporation out of its present difficulties.

Bulldozing doesn't appear to be the right kind of a lever to move the county auditors with. It was tried last week but did not work worth a cent.

We will pay cash for wool during the months of January and February.

SANDS & ELDER,
Mordansville, Pa.

Prof. Niles will give a musicale at the residence of Rev. D. J. Waller on Friday evening of next week for the benefit of the Ladies' Furnishing fund of the Presbyterian church.

Our agent Mr. L. R. Bomboy desires to express his thanks to our Benton friends for their kind assistance during his recent trip through that township. His success was largely owing to the aid thus received.

Attention is called to the advertisement of several tracts of land belonging to the heirs of H. R. Kline deceased, which will be sold at private sale. There are two farms and a timber tract. Inquire of J. Howard Kline Orangeville, Pa. for terms.

It is reported that the thermometer registered 20 below zero at Millville on Tuesday morning. It was 10 below here on Wednesday morning, and everybody thought that was cold enough. It was the coldest day of the Winter thus far.

FOR SALE, lease or exchange an established manufacturing business with a comfortable home near by. Two railroads. Terms easy. Address, STEAM POWER.
Bloomsburg, P. O.
jan. 1, 4t eow.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Produce Exchange, which was announced for last Saturday for the election of officers, was postponed until Tuesday, January 26, at 10 a. m. The storm prevented the attendance of so many that it was thought best to postpone it.

A daughter of Sheriff Smith met with a serious accident on Sunday. The elevator was being raised with provisions for the prisoners when the rope broke, and the elevator fell and caught her left hand. The hand was very badly bruised, but the physician in charge says no bones are broken.

Try Tower smoking and chewing tobacco and you will like it. For sale by Alexander Bros. & Co.

Mr. Miles Albertson, of Braganza, Georgia, in renewing his subscription, says "The COLUMBIAN is a welcome visitor. Your townsman Lincoln Tustin, who is stopping with us this winter for the benefit of his health, is looking much better than when he came here."

Mr. Boyd Edgar died at his home in Scott town Tuesday, of an abcess of the brain. He was a young man of about 30 years of age, and was sick but a few days. A carbunkle had formed on his neck some time previous but little thought was given that the end of life was so near.

Boyd Cadman was at the rink at Mahanoy City New Year's afternoon and evening. His bicycle riding pleased everybody. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week he was at the rink at Pottsville. He had been engaged for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, but his riding was so attractive that he was held for two evenings more.

James M. Long has leased the Hagenbuch hotel at Orangeville, and will take possession on the 1st of April. It is an old and well-known house, and has a liberal patronage, and Mr. Long, by his wide acquaintance and popularity, will hold the old trade, and add some new custom to it, no doubt. As the heirs of Samuel Hagenbuch, deceased, desire to sell the property, Mr. Long's lease is only for one year.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Jan. 12, 1886:

Mrs. J. M. Howard, Miss Lizzie Kempton, Mr. James Kessler, Miss Annie McLousky, Chester Penar, Lizzie D. Phillips, Miss Mary Ryman.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

If you want a handsome calendar for 1886, get Hood's Household Calendar. You may search for days, you will not get one more artistic, more beautiful, or more convenient than that issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a perfect gem, and in every respect is the ideal calendar. Ask for it at your druggist's, and if you don't get it there, send six cents for one copy, or ten cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

James McCormick received an ugly wound on Saturday. He was going on the awning of Clark & Son to clean the snow off, and stepped out of a second story window on to a skylight hidden by the snow, in the awning over L. Bernhard's show window, when the skylight gave way and he fell through to the pavement, cutting his head severely. He was taken to Galignan's shop, when the wound was dressed by Dr. Willits.

Those of our subscribers who want the New York *World* will save 50 cents by ordering it at this office with the COLUMBIAN, the two together costing but $2.00 a year. If you join a club you pay the getter up of the club $1.00 for the *World* and then the COLUMBIAN costs you $1.50. Why not save the 50 cents by ordering of us, instead of giving the profit to a getter up of a club? The *World* alone will be sent by us for $1.00 a year.

The running race between Henry J. Williams, Chester Rux and Wild Bill was run at the rink at Catawissa Jan. 12, and the score is as follows:

Henry Williams, 9 miles and 3 laps and quit; Chester Rux, 10 miles and 18 laps and quit; Wild Bill, 12 miles and 10½ laps.

Bill ran these 12 miles 10½ laps in 1 hour and 5 minutes.

After running this race Wild Bill ran a half mile in 2 minutes and 25 seconds as an exhibition race.

Mrs. Charles E. Reice died at her home on Centre street, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday evening after a brief illness. About two weeks ago Mrs. Reice was taken sick in confinement, and about the same time her four other children were taken sick with the measles; two of whom were dangerously ill. The older child at present writing is quite ill, from contracting cold while having the measles. The loss is a heavy one to her husband, who will now have the care of the five small children. Mrs. Reice was about thirty years of age and had many friends in this community. The funeral will take place Saturday at 10 o'clock.

In an opinion filed on Monday Judge Elwell holds that labor claimants whose work was done within six months prior to the sale, are entitled to the proceeds of a Sheriff's sale of personal property in preference to an execution-creditor whose writ was issued and levy made before the labor was performed. This follows the decisions of the Philadelphia courts, while Judge Pershing, of Schuylkill county, has decided the other way. The question will never be determined finally under the present law, until it gets to the Supreme court, and it is not likely to reach there, as the amounts involved are usually too small to fight over or the parties are not able to litigate. The Act of 1872 ought to be so amended that there will be no occasion for controversies between labor claims and execution creditors, as in many cases the fund is exhausted before it gets out of court.

We wish to say most emphatically that any statement that we are sending the COLUMBIAN to certain parties for $1.00 a year are entirely untrue. The price is $1.50, and those who take the COLUMBIAN alone have each paid that price. We adhere strictly to our published terms, and those who comply with our conditions are enabled to save something. For instance, we send the COLUMBIAN and the *World* for $2.00 a year in advance. Those who pay all arrearages *and one year in advance* for the COLUMBIAN alone, receive the *American Farmer* one year free. There are no exceptions to this rule, and the benefit can be secured only by a strict compliance with these terms.

Some of our former agents have taken subscribers by throwing off their commission, thus, reducing the price, but if they were willing to give away their commission and do our work for nothing that was no matter of ours. This however, is no longer allowed. We make this statement, as several have claimed to us that they paid less than $1.50 to agents.

Election Notices.

We will send by mail post-paid to any constable in the county, one dozen election notices on receipt of 10 cents. This is much cheaper than they can be written. tf

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

Its Use in Lung Troubles.

Dr. Hiram Cadoretto, of Jacksonville, Fla. says; "I have for the last ten months prescribed your Emulsion, to patients suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefitted by its use."

I have been troubled with catarrh from boyhood and had considered my case chronic until about three years ago I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and I count myself sound to-day, all from the use of one bottle.—J. R. Cooley, Hardware Merchant, Montrose, Pa.

A Challenge.

We, the backers of Wild Bill, challenge any man in Columbia County to a go-as-you please race with him for 30 miles, or for a 30 hour contest, for a purse of $25 to $100 a side, and stand ready to put up a forfeit in responsible hands, with any one accepting this challenge.

DENNIS & MOYER.

Notice.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

I have on hand and for sale 1,000,000 ft. of one-inch second-growth white pine boards, including about 100,000 ft. of pitch pine, is a good quality and all perfectly dry, has been piled two years, will sell reasonable for cash. Also a lot of hemlock fencing and shingles of different kinds.

ROBB MCHENRY,
Jan. 15, 1886,-4t. Benton, Pa.

Constables' Duties.

The law requires that the constable of every township shall give public notice of the township elections by ten or more printed or written handbills, affixed at as many of the most public places therein, at least ten days before the election. In case of the death, removal or neglect of the constable to give such notice, it is the duty of the supervisors to give the notice. Printed election notices can be obtained at this office, or will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

Council Proceedings.

The Town Council held their regular monthly meeting on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Present, L. B. Rupert, President, J. C. Sterner, Henry Rosenstock and C. B. Sterling, of the members. The Secretary not being present, A. L. Fritz was appointed Secretary pro. tem.

Dr. Reber appeared and asked for damages sustained by him in falling over bank near Bloom Iron Co.'s furnace. No action. On motion the following bills were approved and the Secretary directed to issue orders for the several amounts thereof, viz:

Enos Jacoby, for services as Com. of Highways,	$ 5 25
John Snyder, for labor on highways,	1 00
John Person, "	98
M. L. Woodward, services as constable,	6 7
C. C. Gallignan, repairs to lockup,	2 45
B. B. Freas, police,	1 50
S. W. Stuart, chief police,	9 00
Bloomsburg Water Co., for 8 months,	300 [illegible]
Harman & Hassert, keys for lockup, &c.,	2 70
Samuel Neyhard, services Sec'y for month	10 00
Total,	$ 338 32

A Happy Man.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:—Mr. William R. Demott one of Eyers Grove's most prominent citizens should be a very happy man. There is an old adage that it is more to be lucky than rich. When a man is so fortunate as to possess both he is certainly highly favored. Mr. Demott seems to be one of the few fortunate ones in this respect. As before stated he should be happy and I only speak whereof I know when I say that he is. His amiable and charming wife who never does things by halves conceived the happy idea of surprising him by a somewhat unique but magnificent New Year's present. Owing to an unavoidable delay the gift was not delivered until early on the following morning. It was however none the less acceptable or less highly appreciated on that account. Upon examination of its character he exclaimed "Twins and both Boys!" That such was the case future observation proved to be correct. Both the boys and mother are at present doing well. Their advent will not only be a source of joy but also of care and trouble to the happy parents. That the father may be spared the repetition of too many such annual gifts is the wish of the writer.

Idle Girls And Silly Mothers.

Not long ago I heard a lively girl say, "Oh, I never do anything at home, mother won't let me!" To the observing her life carried the impress of these words. She seemed to depend largely on the company of young men for pleasure, and every evening was spent in the company of those who had no more aim in life than she seemed to have—to chatter and laugh, and from one day to the next, look forward to a repetition of the one gone. Girls whose mothers fail to create in them an interest in home matters will fill up their time in some manner and learn to depend on company for their sole pleasure. What can make mothers so blind to the interests of their children? Ignorance—dense ignorance, I conceive to be the principal reason why mothers screen their daughters from household work; saying, "She will never be young but once—let her enjoy herself." Ah! she will think of those idle, aimless days in latter years, and feel that they were precious moments wasted; they leave their impress in all her after-life, and although mother is not censured, yet surely she is to blame for much misery as well as credited for some girlish happy moments. It would be an easy matter to teach a girl to be happy and at the same time take an interest in the work of the household. If girls are not instructed in such matters, what right have they to aspire to become managers of households themselves?—*Industrial South.*

The Old Story.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF AN EDITOR'S POPULARITY.

My son, if I should publish a daily paper for twenty year—if you can just strain your credulity to the point of believing that I could keep a daily paper going longer than six weeks—if I should publish a daily paper twenty years, and in all that time take occasion to mention you about twice a week as "our distinguished fellow-townsman" and that eminent man of letters and merchant prince," and should say every time you crossed the river on the ferry that you had "departed" for the East, and when you came I should notice that "our justly popular fellow citizen" had "returned;" if I should in all those years praise your dog, your horse, your goods, your wife and babies, your clothes and your character, and then some day, when I was away attending a convention, my local editor should call the attention of the town marshal to the filthy condition of the street and sidewalk in front of your store, would you ever forgive me? Would you? You would denounce the paper as a "scurrilous sheet" and its editor as a "lying scandalmonger that ought to be whipped out of the community." That is the reason, my son, why there are but two kinds of editors. One is a meek, smiling, timid little scrivener, who pays all the bills and allows his neighbors to edit his paper; and the other is a truculent, loud-voiced savage, who viciously scratches out the nice little personal the local editor has written about your arrival home, and sends it in—"By some inscrutable decree of a stern and relentless Providence, old Jake Diffenbaugh has been permitted to come back home alive," and then meets you at the head of the stairs with a blackjack and pounds the top of your head in when you come to see about it.—*Bardette in Brooklyn Eagle.*

Health is the greatest blessing man can possess. Without it life becomes miserable. Do not neglect to eradicate from the system any insidious disease. Keller's Catarrh Remedy is the best remedy to purify the system.

The Orangeville Reformed Charge.

The annual joint consistorial meeting and "church sociable" of the Orangeville Reformed charge met at the parsonage on New Year's day. This is the day fixed by the joint consistory for an indefinite period of time; and the members up, it is hoped will avail themselves of the provisions of said resolution as well as the officers of the church. Owing to muddy roads the attendance was not very large. The meeting of officers for settlement was held in the Union church. The financial condition of the entire charge is very satisfactory. There was but a small delinquency in all the congregations—Hidly being delinquent only half a dollar. This shows that the deacons of the various congregations are energetic men, and the members not derelict in their duties. The future outlook is very encouraging for a prosperous and progressive charge.

Catawissa.

Mr. Wm. Creasy, grandfather of Wm. T. Creasy, died on last Monday morning. The above was an old and respected citizen of Catawissa. He lived on a farm near town, for a number of years, when old age compelled him to move to town, where he and his wife together have enjoyed the latter portion of their life. There was an eloquent sermon preached by Rev. J. H. Neiman upon the funeral occasion.

The railroad men have been kept very busy the past few weeks. First came the flood, destroying bridges, and by the time they were in running order, we had a heavy fall of snow, which compelled all hands to be sent out to open the roads, as they were drifted in several places; but the energetic measures of the officials, and employees, have kept the road in traveling condition the greater part of time.

We have the kindest poor overseers in this town that you can find in any portion of the state. When able-bodied men come to them for support, they just give an order for a certain amount of money, and leave him get just what he pleases. Rather fine for those who do not like to work; but how is it with those who have to foot the bill?

There is a question that puzzles a great many teachers and especiany those who have to spend a whole week for nothing and pay board and a dollar enrollment fee, and that is, who pockets the surplus at the institute. Ought it not be devoted to reducing fees next year, or to educational purposes, and who has the right to issue complimentary tickets? Are institutes held to benefit teachers or to make money? Will some one please enlighten us through the paper?

Lightstreet.

In looking around us at the present moment we see the earth arrayed in her ermine garb which brings to perceptive minds the thought and expression that should this garb remain till Spring a promising harvest will be the result.

S. B. Johnson and J. H. Townsend started on a tramping expedition, visiting Shickshinny, Wanamie, Morgantown and Nanticoke in their travels.

The happiest man in town is Auctioneer Hagenbuch. Since his wife presented him a boy one day last week.

Measles & Chicken-pox are canvassing our town. Not for any new ordeal or sentiment; but like H. W. Beecher, gives only those ideas that are original or such as have been in vogue for many centuries past.

Many of our town people are in receipt of the new Calendar issued by the proprietors of the COLUMBIAN, which is equal to anything of its kind, for which they have our thanks.

Saturday and Sunday were loansome days in regard to travel on account of the great snow storm.

Mrs. L. M. Pettit is suffering from an attack of erysipelas on her ear.

From present outlook should the weather continue cold there will be some difficulty in running the mills at this place, ice gorges being the cause, shutting off the supply of water.

At this time we are expected to remember our genial blacksmith, Jos. Keim, who can be found at his place of business ready to meet his many friends and oblige them by way of price, &c. He has a fine wagon on hand which can be bought cheap.

Miss Allie Dricbelbis, who has been confined to the house for the past two weeks is now able to be about.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hidlay, Mr. and Mrs. John Wanich, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Philip Creasy, of Mt. Pleasant, took in the turkey roast at John Shuman's, near Centreville, on Saturday.

Court Proceedings.

An adjourned court was held on Monday, the 11th; all the Judges on the bench.

Decree of court filed in estate of J. F. Hutchinson.

Fetterman vs. Robison. Appeal. Order of court filed.

J. L. Gearhart vs. Matilda Gearhart. Order of court to stay proceedings, filed.

E. Keeler & Co. vs. E. B. Beishline et al. Opinion of court filed, awarding fund to labor claimants.

Estate of A. L. Davis. Widow's appraisement, opinion of court filed.

Jane Moyer vs. Joseph Lewars. Rule to show cause why a new trial shall not be granted. Opinion filed.

Lilly's adm'rs vs. S. B. Yeager. Rule made absolute. Opinion filed.

Estate of Geo. Hess. Decree filed awarding real estate to Mary E. Fritz on her bid.

In matter of Lightstreet road in Bloomsburg. Opinion filed directing the town to pay the damages.

Report of sale in estate of Abraham Martz confirmed nisi.

Citation awarded in estate of —— Patterson deceased.

Report of county auditors presented and ordered filed, and publication ordered, as required by law.

On petition of the American Surety Co. for approval as surety, the court appoint Messrs. E. H. Little, Barkley and Freeze a committee to examine and report on the same.

E. C. Ager vs. J. K. Grotz. Rule to show cause why the judgment shall not be opened, &c. Rule made absolute.

Estate of Gilbert Fowler deceased. S. N. Walker appointed examiner.

Estate of Levi Miller. Exceptions dismissed.

Estate of Jacob Kiefer deceased. Exceptions dismissed.

B. F. Sharpless vs. Espy M'f'g Co. C. G. Barkley appointed auditor.

Mary E. Heacock vs. P. & R. R. R. Co. Rule to show cause why judgment of nol. pros. shall not be stricken off.

M. W. Jackson vs. Benjamin Hicks et al. Judgment against defendant for $823,77.

Yorgey vs. Locust Mountain Water Co. Rule to show cause granted.

Estate of William Hughes. Ordered that widow's appraisement to said estate be perfected by the appraisers.

Estate of Andrew S. Creveling. Auditor's report referred back to auditor.

LABOR CLAIMS.

E. KEELER & CO. vs. E. B. BEISHLINE ET AL.

OPINION BY ELWELL, P. J.

Labor claimants are entitled to be paid out of the proceeds arising from a Sheriff's sale of personal property of their employers, for work done after a levy made by an execution-creditor, and within six months immediately preceding the sale.

The opinion after discussing other matters connected with the exceptions to the auditor's report, says:

Conceding that a legal levy was made on the 24th day of May, 1884, that the purpose of the execution was not merely for the security of the debt, but for the bonafide purpose of collection, and that the delay of the Sheriff in making sale, was against positive instructions of the plaintiff, and that the stay ordered by the court, from the 18th day of October, 1884, to the 7th day of January, 1885, was a legal suspension of the remedy of the plaintiff, and not chargeable as any fault, or laches on his part, the question still remains, whether the labor claims for work after the levy, and within six months immediately preceding the sale, are entitled to priority in the distribution.

The solution of this question is to be found in the proper construction of the Wages Act of 9th of April, 1872. By the first section it is enacted, that all moneys due for labor, by the class of persons and in the kinds of business therein specified, for any period of time not exceeding six months, immediately preceding the sale and transfer of the property connected with such business, whether such sale be by execution or otherwise, shall be preferred and first paid out of the proceeds of the sale of such property.

It is contended by counsel for the execution-creditor that the statute gives no lien or preference after a levy, for the reason that it would impair vested rights acquired by virtue of the levy.

This view of the law finds support in several opinions of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, to be found in Schrader vs. Burr 10 Phil. Rep. 620, Kindig vs. Atkinson 34 Leg. Int. 196, in Graham vs. Machine Co. 35 Leg. Int. 70. Judge Butler, in the Common Pleas of Chester county, confirmed an auditor's report which followed the decision in Atkinson vs. Kindig supra.

The opposite of these opinions is held by the Judges of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia as will be seen by a reference to the cases of Askam vs. Wright 1 W. N. C. 156, McCuttle vs. Fitzgerald 2 W. N. C. 396, Matzinger et al. vs. Publishing Co. 14 W. N. C. 90, and by the Common Pleas court of Cumberland county, in Nagle vs. Cumberland Ore Bank Co. 1 Chester Co. Rep. 491. On some two or three occasions these conflicting authorities have been cited in argument before the Supreme Court, but no decision has been rendered upon the question by that tribunal, for the reason that the cases argued did not involve a construction of the act. Being still an open question it must be decided in accordance with the intention of the Legislature, ascertained according to established rules of construction.

It is a cardinal rule that the intention of the Legislature must govern in the construction of statutes. When the words used are not ambiguous or obscure, the intention must be collected from them. The words used are to be taken in their ordinary sense, Dwarris on Statutes 203 and note 204, and are not to be extended beyond that meaning to comprehend cases within the supposed intention of the makers. Dwarris on Statutes 216.

The best rule to arrive at the meaning of the Legislature is to abide by the words used, according to their ordinary meaning and import, per Thompson J. in Ilmsen vs. Navigation Co. 32 Pa. State Rep. 157. It would be dangerous to put upon the language used a construction, which would amount to holding that the Legislature did not mean what it has expressed. Dwarris on Statutes 215, 20 Wendell 555.

In State vs. Brewster 42 N. J. L. 125, the rule of construction is thus stated. "Where the language of a statute is clear and unambiguous, and its literal meaning leads to no absurd results, and is not repugnant to other parts of the statute, such literal meaning should be accredited to it, in its exposition." Courts cannot correct what they may deem either excesses or omissions in legislation, nor relieve against the occasional harsh operation of statutory provisions without the danger of doing more injury than good. Authority in note 32 Am. Dec. 597.

It is very clear that when the Legislature in the Act of 1872 used the words, "Sale or transfer by execution or otherwise," it intended to give to the word sale its meaning as universally understood. The words themselves are not ambiguous, nor are they made so by connection with other words in the statute. On the contrary, the question of liens prior to the performance of labor, was in the mind of the Legislature as shown by the proviso to the 4th section, which declares, "that no lien of mortgage or judgment entered before such labor is performed, shall be affected or impaired thereby." The protection thus given to mortgages and judgments against labor claims accruing after their entry of record, clearly implies that other liens are not so protected. The naming of mortgage and judgment liens, according to well established rules of reasoning, precludes the idea that any others were intended. If the intention had been to limit the time to six months before a levy on personal property, it is a fair presumption that proper words to express that intention would have been introduced into this proviso. The courts have no right to interpolate the words, "or of execution issued," following the word "entered," in this proviso; to do so would be to legislate and not to construe.

The case of Schnapp's appeal, 2 W. N. C. 149, cited by the court in delivering the opinion in Kindig vs. Atkinson, 34 Leg. Int. 196, affords no aid in deciding the question in hand. The wages claim in that case was made upon the proceeds of real estate for work done after entry of judgment. By the express terms of the proviso above quoted the lien of the judgment was protected from the wages claim. The Supreme Court decline to pass upon the question, whether the six months limitation precedes the sale.

There appears to be good reason why a labor claim should not have preference over the lien of a judgment or mortgage entered of record, and open to the inspection of all persons. Whether like reason should be allowed to operate in behalf of an execution creditor is not the question which the courts have to decide. The Legislature has full power to declare and regulate the remedies for the collection of debts. Whenever in its judgment one class of creditors is more meritorious than another, preference may be given by statute to such class.

When persons give credit to a manufacturer employing laborers and mechanics, they do so with the full knowledge that the law in plain words declares that such laborers shall be paid their wages not exceeding two hundred dollars, earned with, in six months preceding any sale, which they may cause to be made upon an execution. It is argedu that there is absurdity in the construction of the statute which would give priority to claims for wages earned after a levy. But is it not at least equally absurd to hold a mere paper levy sufficient to defeat labor claims, without removal of the property or putting a person in charge, or doing any other act by the sheriff, equivalent to notice to mechanics and laborers, that the property is legally out of the hands of their employer and in the custody of the law? The Act of 1872 was modelled after other local Acts which show that the distinction between a lien by laborers up to the time of sale, and a lien up to the time of levy, was fully understood by the law-making power. The local Act for Schuylkill and other counties, passed the 30th day of March, 1859, P. L. page 318 provides for the payment of laborers, etc., up to the time of sale by execution, in language identical with the first section of the Act of 1872. In the third section of the same Act, the payment of rent to a landlord is limited to a time immediately prior to the taking of the property in execution or levy. On the 11th day of April 1862, a local act for Schuylkill and two other counties was passed, (P. L. 479) to protect the wages of labor, giving preference in cases of sales by execution, but limiting the lien for wages to six months immediately preceding the levy. It thus appears that the legislature by appropriate words, limits the lien for wages to the time of levy when it is intended to be so limited, and extends it to the time of sale, when the term sale is employed.

On the 13th day of June 1883, an Act was passed, (P. L. 116) amending the Act of 1872, by extending its provisions to other classes of laborers &c. It may fairly be presumed that the legislature knew of the conflicting decisions in regard to the original Act. If it had been intended to limit the lien to the time of levy in accordance with the decisions first above cited no doubt apt words would have been employed for that purpose.

Instead of that, the same limitations, and by the same words, is reenacted for the new class of claimants for wages, as is contained in the first section of the original Act, thus impliedly approving the construction put upon the Act by the Courts of Philadelphia.

But however that may be, I am constrained to hold with the latter courts, that the language of the statute is too strong to be limited in its operation by construction, to the time of a levy by execution, against the plain language, that the period from which the time of the existence of the preferred lien shall be computed, shall be the sale and transfer. So holding, the first and second exceptions of the labor claimants must be sustained.

In view of the conflicting decisions in regard to the meaning and intention of the statute, and in the hope that these vexed questions may be put at rest by an appeal in this case, I have endeavored, in connection with the report of the auditor to present the case in such a manner as will necessarily settle the law upon the subject.

I have but a word to add. If the legislature did not intend or mean what the language imports, it has been during these fourteen years negligent of duty in not amending the Act by the use of language declaring what meaning they did intend should be ascribed to the words used.

The conclusion which I have reached, requires me to reverse the report of the auditor awarding the fund to the execution creditor and to award the fund to the labor claimants.

Stillwater.

"Snow, snow, beautiful snow," at present writing about a foot deep.

A series of protracted meetings is in progress at the M. E. Church, this place, conducted by the Rev. G. V. Savidge.

Our genial friend and townsman, Moses McHenry, Esq., has erected a pair of Fairbank's 4-ton wagon scales; in doing which Mr. McHenry has supplied a needed and long-felt want.

The study of Physiology in our common schools, which is now made imperative and compulsory by a late enactment of School law, is creating much discussion, and some trouble in adjoining townships. Small pupils are being turned out of school simply because they have no text book o the subject of Physiology. In our opinion the matter is being very much overdone. What is the use, or where is the sense in putting into the hands of the average pupil, a text book which is overflowing with terms, idioms and phrases which are entirely beyond his ability to comprehend. It is all well enough, we think, for those pupils who are old enough, and sufficiently advanced to read "understandingly" to have books. Experince is telling us that for all the ordinary, Elementary pupils, and instruction given by the teacher is all that is necessary, and by far the best. Let the practical, intelligent teacher arm himself with text-books on the subject, be more the better, and then let him simplify and abridge their contents and produce what is practical and adapted to the wants and abilities of his class, in oral lectures before his pupils. As soon as you do that the little fellows will throw down their books and listen to you; Evincing ten times as much interest as you can excite in them by using the text-book. Our text books on the subject are all impracticable so far as the average common school pupil is concerned. Take for instance the subject of "Blood Circulation," or "Absorption," as the text book presents them, and you might as well ask your pupil to define the laws which govern the Sideral movements, as ask him to explain away those subjects. They are too complicated for the pupil, and there is no use in trying to force into a pupil that which he cannot contain, that for which there is in his mind no room, and that which his mental powers are not sufficiently developed and matured by age and nature to grasp.

A new enterprise has been added to the industries of our busy town, Mr. H. A. Severson has purchased the property belonging to Albert Metzgar, and opened a blacksmith shop. Mr. Severson comes among us highly recomended as a competent mechanic and we bespeak for him a liberal share of the public patronage.

A game of base-ball was played here on New Year's day between two home clubs, one composed of married men and the other of single men or "boys" as the former termed them. The boys came off victors by a score of 26 in their favor. All partook of a good supper at Wolf's at the expense of the vanquished club. Good for the married men, say we. The old governors must be taught to respect the "boys."

The *Sentinel* of Bloomsburg, last week in one of its leading editorials contained the following: "At the Teachers' Institute many facts clearly apparent to the intelligent observer indicated plainly that many teachers teach or put in their time solely for the *paltry sum* they receive at the end of each month." To be sure they do. That is all they get for their tiresome and arduous work in the school-room. If they do sometimes get something in addition to the *paltry sum*, for their services it is a blessing, from a greater or less portion of the community in which he is teaching, in the shape or form of grumbling, fault-finding or sometimes curses; because he cannot please everybody. We presume that the writer of the article referred to, if he were teaching, would spurn with contempt the *paltry sum* offered him at the end of the month. If so he would undoubtedly be considered the most patriotic philanthropist that ancient or modern times has ever produced. We predict that so long as teachers follow the profession of teaching, they will want the *paltry sum* due them at the end of each month.

Roaringcreek.

Mrs. Daniel Horich, left on Wednesday morning of last week for Hop Bottom, Susquehanna county, under care of Dr. Thayer.

William and Wellington Adams are building a large ice house on their premises for the use of both.

Dr. Pius Zimmerman, of Numidia, and Miss Lillie Yeager, of this place, were united in the bonds of matrimony on Thursday, December 31. We extend our congratulations.

Johnnie, a bright and interesting little boy of Ellen and Emanuel Adams, died of brain fever recently, almost three years of age.

The Roaringville band was very successful with their recent fair, drawing and entertainment during the holidays. The dance, the evening of the 2nd inst., was well patronized. In the drawing the lucky ones were Mrs. P. Gearhart, the bedstead; Wm. Adams' son, the bureau; Wm. Beech, the one-half dozen chairs; and a Mr. Willets, the violin. The gross proceeds of the whole were $200.

Visitors to this place the last two weeks were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Krug, of Union county; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herbein, Bloom; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gearhart, Sunbury. Mrs. C. H. Barnet, Ashland; Miss Ella Herner, Montandon; Chas. Scott, Williamsport; C. L. Cleaver and wife, Mt. Carmel; Brit. Hughes, Newberry and Mr. Yalen Yeager, of Catawissa.

Married—At the residence of J. Yeager, (former home of the bride) in this place, on Saturday, December 26, by Rev. J. H. Neiman, Mr. Harvey Knecht, of Catawissa, to Miss Harriet Yeager. Immediately after the ceremony the newly-wedded couple drove to the residence of Mr. Wm. Zahner's, where a few invited friends and relatives had gathered in honor of the occasion. We, with their many friends, unite in wishing them a prosperous and happy future.

MARRIAGES.

WENNER—BEISHLINE.—On Thursday, December 24, 1885, at the Reformed parsonage, in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. W. W. Wenner to Miss Amanda A. Beishline, both of Fishingcreek township, Col. Co., Pa.

KLINE—LEMON.—On Thursday, December 24, 1885, at the home of the bride's father, Theodore Lemon, in Greenwood, by Rev. D. M. Kinter, Mr. Rodolpha B. Kline and Miss Amanda V. Lemon.

HOUSEKNECHT — KLINE. — On the same day, by the same, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Ira Kline, Mr. Thos. E. Houseknecht and Miss Lizzie F. Kline.

DEATHS.

FARVER.—At her residence in Jackson, December 22, 1885, of paralysis, Mrs. Catharine Farver, aged 74 years, 7 months and 20 days.

LEIBY.—Suddenly—in Centre township, on the 8th inst., Leander Jackson Leiby, aged 47 years, 7 months and 7 days. He leaves a widow and two daughters to mourn their loss.

LOCAL NOTICES.

One case (1,800 yards) wide percales just opened at I. W. Hartman & Son's. Call and have the first look.

A few Newmarkets left that we will close very cheap. H. W. Sloan.

New embroideries just in at I. W. Hartman & Son's, all prices. The prices are all right. Call and see them.

New muslins, prints and ginghams. A good gingham at 8 cents. H. W. Sloan.

The good sleighing brings the people with butter, eggs etc. to I. W. Hartman & Sons from far and near. Come along.

A lot of all-wool Newmarkets — very cheap—to close. H. W. Sloan.

New carpet chain at I. W. Hartman & Sons.

New lot of Ladies, Misses and childrens coats at I. W. Hartman & Sons.

Blankets from $1 25 to $9 50 per pair. Double shawls very cheap to close. H. W. Sloan.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby notified that any persons buying Convngham township orders will purchase the same subject to any equities that may exist as to the taxpayers.

That the Taxpayers Association are willing to make all roads, keep in repair all roads and bridges free of expense to individual taxpayers for the year 1885, and subject to the direction of the Supervisors of said township and as there is no legal tax levied for the year, and all legitimate expenses of the Road Department are being paid, there is no necessity for any orders being issued.

All orders require the signatures of both Supervisors of the Township Clerk and should bear the seal of the township.

The above notice is being given so that all persons can govern themselves accordingly. S. M. RILEY,
Agent for Taxpayer's Association.
Ashland, Pa., Nov. 27, '85.-t

Why Jews Live so Long.

The *New England Medical Monthly* comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Picard holds that this superiority is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of flesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined, a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from the blood, and of course they cannot do this successfully except by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the best kidney strengthener, unless it is temperately partaken of and only the very best meat is used. Jews also use alcoholic liquors very sparingly and thus keep up good digestion, and then again they are a holiday-loving and Sabbath observing class—*Housekeeper.*

Pruning, When and How.

The jobbing gardeners and others, who go about trimming (they often call it "thrumming") grape vines, and fruit and ornamental trees, look so wise, and surround the matter with so much mystery, that many ordinary people fear to undertake it. As to the time of pruning—we refer to the removal of ripened wood—it may be done at any time between the fall of the leaf, and when the swelling of the buds indicates that new leaves are about to be produced. It is not advisable to prune in severe winter weather, as at that time, the wood may crack and make a bad wound. Besides, that is a time when it is uncomfortable to do the work. The outfit for one who would undertake to do his own pruning is: a sharp pruning-knife, a pair of pruning-shears; a pruning saw, *i. e.* a saw with a narrow blade, the teeth of which have a wide set. For branches not over two inches in diameter at the base, many prefer a broad, stout chisel to a saw. This has a socket into which handles of various lengths can be inserted. The chisel is placed at the under side of the branch to be removed, and the end of the handle is struck upwards with a heavy mallet. All large wounds should be covered with some material to protect them from the weather. Shellac varnish is best for this purpose, but at the present price of alcohol, is too expensive. Melted grafting wax is the best substitute, and in the absence of this, any thick paint may be used. To prune understandingly, one must know something of the manner of growth of trees, etc. The most important point is this: the growth next spring will proceed from the buds that were formed last season.—*American Agriculturist for January.*

An Impending Evil.

A POSSIBLE CHANGE IN THE COURSE OF THE M. & N. M. RAILROAD.

We learn that owing to the opposition to the new railroad on the part of some of Milton's citizens, and the heavy damages that will be demanded by the land-owners in Pleasant Valley, that there is a pressure being brought to bear to have the new railroad built direct from Washingtonville to Pottsgrove with a strong probability of succeeding. Chief Engineer Moorehead will, to-morrow or Saturday, survey a line from Limestone gap, on the opposite side of the ridge from Limestoneville, to Pottsgrove, when the matter will be decided as to which route the road will run. Unless the people of Milton and Pleasant Valley promptly wake up and look to their interests, they will suffer an irreparable loss—a loss that will far exceed the few acres of land that would be used for the road, or the total cost of building the entire line. What will be done in the matter by the citizens remains to be seen.—*Argus, Jan.* 8.

Plain Truths for Girls who Flirt.

Whatever the idea the young girls who practice street flirting may entertain of their seemingly innocent pastime, it may be set down as a certainty that when a respectable young man desires the acquaintance of one who may some day become his wife, he doesn't go out on the street and seek for acquaintance through a flirtation; but on the other hand, the flirt on the street, no matter how innocent and fair her intention may be, is the last person he would seek as his life companion. He desires purity, without and above suspicion. The young lady who engages in this kind of pastime should bear in mind that she not only endangers her reputation and leaves a stain upon her good name, but that her name is a by-word among those with whom she flirts, to be bandied about in the saloons on the street corners, and in the lowdown unholy places in the city; fastening on her otherwise fair name a stigma or stain, that will follow her years after she sees her folly and attempts to mend her ways.

FRENCH COLLOQUY.—"This man Schuff is the most horrid fellow I ever met." "You seem quite to hate him?" "Hate him? When he dies I shall go twice to his funeral."

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.—(It is always safer to listen what is said to you, even if your "best young man" is proposing to another girl within ear-shot.)—Mr. Percy Goosehead (in excited narrative): "And then he said I was a jack ass." Miss Kate: "And were you?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough and all lung troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. It is not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

Over one million boxes of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and Female Troubles, when J. H. Mercer offers you relief and positive cure in the Dyspepsia Tablets. He sells them on a guarantee.

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1 00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL

PURELY — CALIFORNIA

D. WALKER'S

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 526, 528 & 530 Washington St., Cor. Clarion St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGRAM.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

VITAL ORGANS — REMEDIES

KIDNEYS — LIVER — BLADDER — BLOOD

SWAMP-ROOT KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE

COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY (INTERNAL)

AUTUMN-LEAF EXT. (LOCAL)

DISPENSARY — BINGHAMTON, N.Y. U.S.A.

DR. KILMER & Co.

IF YOU have internal slime fever, canker, acrid phlegm, bad taste and offensive breath—Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT removes all these conditions. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.

IF YOU have lost your appetite, or tongue coated, dry and parched lips and mouth, spittle dry and cottony, or have become emaciated—Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT will build up your broken down constitution. Ask your druggist for it. 25c $1

IF YOU have sudden attacks of sinking spells, the face white and deathly pale, and experience feelings as though dying, and coldness settles your very vitals—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED rouses the heart's action and saves life. Druggists sell it. $1

IF YOU have organic disease, or pericardis, or heart case troubles, or have thick and sluggish blood, feel as though bleeding would relieve you—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED corrects and is the remedy you need. Druggists sell it. $1. 14.

PATENTS.

Obtained and all patent business attended to for moderate fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send a model or drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make no charge unless patent is secured.

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C

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Dr. McTaggart

This noted Specialist of Scranton, is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo who makes an exclusive specialty of treating chronic, long standing and lingering diseases to which man and womankind are subject, such as Consumption, Bronchial affections, Scrofula, Salt-Rheum, Loss of Manhood, Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Old Sores, Epilepsy, Syphilis, Deafness, Loss of Voice, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Worms, Liver complaint, Cancers, Tumors, Paralysis, Tape worm, Heart disease, &c., &c.

☞ Female diseases a specialty.

No matter how long you have been suffering nor how many Doctors you have employed in vain, you should apply to DR. MCTAGGART at once, when he will tell directly without holding out false hopes whether your disease is strictly curable or can only be relieved.

He owes his wide reputation for the successful treatment of all lingering or chronic diseases to experience and close application for over 20 years, and to no *miraculous power.*

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY:

"He is skilful honest, efficient, upright and reliable and well worthy of the people's confidence and esteem. He always says exactly what he means and means exactly what he says."—Scranton *Republican.*

"He is too useful a man to lose,"—Lackawanna *Democrat.*

Corner Lackawanna and Washington Avenues.

SCRANTON, PA.

Sept 11-1y

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[For the COLUMBIAN]

THE CONQUERORS.

BY JOHN SUTTON.

How have the mighty fallen like autumn leaves around,
Or sheaves behind the reaper, all strewn upon the ground.
As though Death was ambitious, his mightier hand to show,
And with malicious pleasure has brought the mighty low.

The mighty in position, from accident or birth.
Who claim that for this reason they should rule the earth
Or if by self endeavor they've gained the world's renown,
They find that Death is mightier than he who wears the crown.

The mighty on the battle-fields who conquering armies led
Before who hostile thousands in consternation fled,
Who won the highest honors that grateful states afford,
Yet found that Death is mightier than he that wears the sword.

The mighty Legislators, who plead for truth and right,
And waged against oppressors, a never ceasing fight,
Who by their faithful labors, have gained the world's applause,
Have found that Death is mightier than they who make the laws.

The mighty with his millions of accumulated store,
Whose every annual interest, but adds a fortune more,
With all the vast possessions that mortals love to hold,
They find that Death the conqueror cannot be bought with gold.

But there's another Conqueror, that's mightier than he,
And when the promised time shall come, Death will his victim be,
Through Him the poor shall triumph, the rich in faith shall sing,
O' Grave where is thy victory? O' Death, where is thy sting?

Insurance of Farm Property.

PAPER READ BY SAMUEL NEYHARD AT THE MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AT BLOOMSBURG, ON THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1885.

The business of insurance of property against fire has so grown in proportions during the past 100 years, that it is now considered by a majority of property owners, a necessary and ordinary incident in the expense account of property ownership.

Insurance of property is that system of guarding against unforeseen and possible loss, by paying a certain sum for a specified period, as the price of indemnity in case the loss should occur. In effect, it consists in taking the aggregate loss of property in general, and by comparing the loss with the total value of property considered, we find the percentage of danger, by adding to this percentage the probable percentage of cost in the management of the business, we get a basis for determining the probable cost of insurance. There are two general systems by which the business of insurance is carried on. One plan is known as the stock plan, and the other as the mutual plan.

In the stock plan, a fund is raised, or supposed to be raised, as a capital, by those interested, and they assuming as a matter of business, the indemnification for losses, agree to reimburse those who insure with them, upon their paying a specified sum, which is based upon the percentages above mentioned, and to which is added such further sum as by experience may be necessary to cover the risks of capital and the profits desired, or attainable in carrying on the business.

In the mutual plan there being no capital involved, and the risk of loss, being mutually undertaken, by all who are seeking, insurance only a small sum is charged in the first place primarily to meet the incidental expenses, and secondarily to be used toward the payment of losses; the losses however, are over and above what the small first payment affords, made up by assessments pro rata among those who have, by their connection with the association become mutually liable, one to the other, for the losses as they may occur.

Each of these systems have their advantages and disadvantages. I will only remark here, that on the one hand the insurers in mutual companies, being really the owners and controllers of the affairs of the company and being widely scattered, it is claimed can never give its affairs that close and careful attention, that stock holders do who having their money invested in the stock, and looking to their capital for profit, must necessarily attend closely to its management, in order to protect themselves. On the other hand, it is claimed that this very matter of seeking large profits from capital invested necessitates the laying of high cash premiums, and that unless the stock companies do get in a revenue much larger than the actual risk, they become unsound, and are swept away by any unusual contingency.

If a mutual company is carefully and properly managed, the saving in profits on capital, and the greater amount of security by having all the insured property liable for each particular fire or loss, is certainly a great advantage; this is a great consideration for the farmer, whose small profits, at his business, makes the slightest gain at any point important.

With reference to the risk, farm property is much more desirable than town or city property, notwithstanding the great danger to farm property from lightning and the want of facilities for putting out fires in isolated buildings when started, and the inflammability of much of a farmer's personal property, yet in a town incendiarism and nearness to other buildings, with the aggregate carelessness of many people, as well as the various more dangerous vocations carried on in towns and cities, makes the risk in town property, as has been shown, far in excess of that on farms; it has been shown that in cities one third of the fires are caused by incendiarism.

There is another element of difference in safety, that I will mention here, and that is the temptation occasioned by business losses and hard times; this in towns and cities, effects not only those who are moved by such temptations but the property of innocent owners who are affected by the burning or destruction of their neighbor's property. The farmer however, seldom is the gainer by such fires; his buildings are generally too valuable to the farm itself, to be sacrificed for their own intrinsic value, and the inconvenience of being out of house and home, or shelter for stock, as well as the danger of losses to uninsured and uninsurable property, go a great ways to prevent the offer of any temptation to get out of financial difficulty by incendiarism on the part of the insured.

If the farmers can have a well conducted mutual company of their own they can certainly insure each other much better than by any union of operations with town or city property

Continued on sixth column.

THE LIFE LESSON

Learned by a Prominent Hudson Odd Fellow.

[From the Hudson (N. Y.) Register.]

Mr. John Elting, a faithful Odd Fellow (Past Grand Lindenwald, No. 42) and a member of the Baptist Church, says: "I have been as most of my acquaintances in Hudson know, a sufferer from dyspepsia for ten years. Beginning with indigestion, sour stomach and flatulence, I became so weak that my body became a burden to heavy to carry and my mind was weighted down by a gloomy despondency. After eating I felt as if I had a ball of glowing iron in my stomach; my abdomen would bloat and I was afflicted almost constantly with a sick headache. A lady [earning of my condition, advised me to use DR. DAVID K. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, telling me what an immediate dose of good it had done her and others whom she knew. I began taking it in the latter part of August, and used altogether only three bottles, when it achieved in me the most wonderful improvement. I have now gained flesh, and feel stronger, better and happier than I have in ten years. FAVORITE REMEDY cured my friend R. F. Hermans, of Ghent, of the lingering remains of malarial fever and of biliousness. Mr. Harvey Thomas the grocer on Warren street, just below the Worth House, says that it has had wonderfully good effects upon him. Scores of my acquaintances say that having once tried it, they would never again be without it. I have given it to my children and found it the best medicine I have ever known for regulating their bowels and purifying the blood. The knowledge of this medicine I deem the greatest lesson of my ideal life."

A Battle and Its Victory.—"I carried the burden of dyspepsia about all my life," said Mrs. Pierce, a lady eighty years old residing at Rochester, N. Y., "until about three years ago I began taking Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy—of Rondout, you know—and it has given me more ambition and strength than I have had since I was young."

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions were followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an **Absolute, Positive Cure.** It is truly a blessing to mankind. **A Trial is all that is asked for it.** Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a **SPECIFIC** for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all cankerous humors from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will positively cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation containing the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle supersedes the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen ordinary blood purifying preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

TRADE MARK.

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SUPERIOR

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES. TELESCOPES.
FIELD-GLASSES, MAGIC LANTERNS.
BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS.

Drawing Instruments. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our 70th Catalogue sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

324 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb6-1y

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. 500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

dec 26-4w ald

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate, Cheap homes Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

dec 25-4w ald

TEA AND COFFEE A handsome VASE LAMP given with a $6 order for Tea and Coffee, or an IRON STONE CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, or a TEA SET, 44 pieces, or a handsome BRONZE HANGING LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with bird, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 50 pieces given with a $12 order. HAND SOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber Sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $18, $20, $25, $28 and $30. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 25 South Main St Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 89 Front street, New York City.

may 15-1y CLUB ORDERS

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will pay you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful, 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [decis.

E. B. BROWER

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE GREAT Unfailing Specific FOR LIVER DISEASE.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides or joints—often mistaken for rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; LOSS OF APPETITE; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations, bowels alternately costive and lax; HEADACHE; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY; low spirits; a thick, YELLOW appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever, restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the torpid liver to a healthy action.

IT ACTS WITH EXTRAORDINARY EFFICACY ON THE

LIVER,
KIDNEYS
AND BOWELS.

AS EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS,
SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE,
NAUSEA, COLIC,
MENTAL DEPRESSION, BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Endorsed by the use of 7 millions of bottles, as

The Best Family Medicine

For children, for adults, and for the aged.

SAFE TO TAKE IN ANY CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM!

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE, $1.00.

may 29-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	7 50	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 32	....Taylorville....	6 20	9 26	2 16
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 24
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston.	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	....Maltby....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 43	7 43	..Kingston Cors.	7 02	10 09	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 45	11 25	7 25	Hunlock's Creek	7 21	10 32	3 17
7 40	11 19	7 19	..Shickshinny..	7 27	10 44	3 29
7 18	11 00	7 00	..Hick's Ferry..	7 50	11 11	3 54
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	..Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 51	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	....Lime Ridge....	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	....Espy....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	....Bloomsburg....	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	....Rupert....	8 36	1 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi's Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 21	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 49	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 30
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1885

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 8th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.45 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.50 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 8 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 5.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Harrisburg 2.30 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.25 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.58 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m. Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m. Wilkes-Barre 11.30 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.15 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.48 p. m., Sunbury, 7.45 p. m.

CHA. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

A PRIZE. send 10 cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 18-85.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

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J. L. HULL,

25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa

May 23-1y

W. H. HOUSE,

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Nov 28-1y

owners; but herein comes the difficulty to be met, their very business separating them over a wide extent of territory and tying them closely at home, is in the way against careful and prudent management and makes them liable to being misled by professional sharpers, who organize for their own pockets and soon lose sight of the interest of their patrons.

Yet if farmers can unite and find a way of close supervision over their business, they can by mutual companies conducted entirely among themselves make insurance safer and more economical, than by paying stock companies large profits, or joining miscellaneous property owners. One way of accomplishing this object is to join an intelligent farmers' association or order and unite in the discussion of subjects there brought up; such an association gives you a better acquaintance with your neighboring farmers, gives you a wider acquaintance and opens your eyes to a great many advantages to be derived in your business that you would not think of otherwise; it also trains your own powers of thought and observation, and enables you to see the ins and outs of a great many things. Then if you find that those with whom you are associated, are live, active, thinking men, you can join with them, either in organizing a mutual insurance company, or in going into one already organized, but have no great unwieldy affair, that depends on some central management of a large and boundless extent of territory

The company should not extend any farther than the intelligent management can personally oversee without neglect of their farm duties; for example supp